

swamp their first place of defense. They were probably feeling their way with some such design, when

[By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

Mr. Cowan, jun., very briefly addressed the electors, thanking his friends for the exertions he had used.

Mr. MARTIN, in returning thanks to his supporters, said that although defeated he was glad he had come up here, since he had thus seen more of the interior of the country than ever he had done before. Some of them had thought that by defeating him here they would be upsetting his Ministry, and bringing back Mr. Cowper into office; but in this they were mistaken, for both parties remained in precisely the same position as before. Mr. Cowper had a seat in Parliament which he had before, and so Mr. Martin was without one. If the opposition was to be ousted, it was in the Parliament, and not in the country, and he hoped that the effect this election would have would be to make him more energetic than before to prevent Mr. Cowper, senior, from coming back to power. He had a majority in every part of the constituency but one—Pretty Plains—so that in reality he had been defeated by the "free selection" cry that had been raised. Notwithstanding the erroneous statements that had been made and extensively circulated amongst the free selectors, and other influences which he would not now describe, he had been beaten only by a majority of sixteen. If it had not been for these misrepresentations, he did not for a moment doubt that he would have had a majority. He knew that one of his opponents was the statement that Mr. Cowper, jun., whose office of politician was a sinecure, had been beaten because he was to go back to office when his father returned to power, as Secretary for Works instead of Mr. Arnold. How this statement would be liked when it reached Sydney was not for him to say.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MESSES. RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Produce Rooms, No. 10, Market quarter, to 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, 1000 lbs. of Prime, Choice, and Seconds, of the following:—*Wool, Hides, and Sheepskins*, &c. *Wool*, 1000 lbs. of Prime, Choice, and Seconds, of the following:—*Wool, Hides, and Sheepskins*, &c. *Wool*, 1000 lbs. of Prime, Choice, and Seconds, of the following:—*Wool, Hides, and Sheepskins*, &c.

MESSES. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MESSES. CHAN, MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MESSES. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MR. J. WOOLER.—At the Repository, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

MESSES. DUDMAN AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Rooms, at 11 o'clock, *Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Tallow, &c.*

to the Infirmary. Care was taken in his removal and brandy was at times administered to support him. He died about 11 o'clock, having been carried through the Bow. Governor Houston, of the Infirmary, was examined at the inquest, and stated that deceased's right leg was nearly severed at the middle, both the bones being comminuted; the left leg was split two for about nine inches of its length; the spine of the back was fractured, and the injury extended into the knee-joint. All the large vessels were torn, and the left leg was also fractured, both bones being broken. Jury's verdict "Deceased died from injuries accidentally received by the main yard falling on him on board the ship *Dora*."

OPHIR RICHES.—Two remarkably rich specimens of auriferous quartz, associated with a reddish brown sandstone, were shown at our office on Monday last. They were obtained from a vein about fifteen miles from Ophir in the direction of Stona. The quartz was very similar to the stones shown to us about a fortnight ago, which were brought from the Newport mine, near the Winburdale, about twelve miles from Stona. The reddish brown sandstone was taken from the vein described by the person in charge of the mine, and was not a reef. Other veins had been discovered in the same neighbourhood, which it was said were rich. The shaft from which the specimens were obtained was about sixteen feet deep, but gold was found only in the upper part. The veins were about 100 paces apart. Four claims have been properly marked off, and sanguine hopes are entertained of the success of the discovery. As much as £1200 has been paid for a half-fourth share in one of the claims. *—Rathfriland.*

Next week has been determined upon for the advance, and all may now be said to be in readiness for it. To-day 225 men of the dragos go on the march, and with them 100 men of the Naval Brigade, which Sir William Wiseman will now command in person, and which, amounting to nearly 500 men, will, no doubt, form a most effective army. The Maungatawhiri Creek is finished, and there is now a good cavalry or artillery road to the edge of the Whangamiro River, opposite the Maungatawhiri. The advance will be made in any considerable numbers in any of the districts of which, in my last, I reported their retreat with heavy loss. A few still come down in small numbers, and are captured, and are sent to the camp for their prey presagers, particularly about nightfall. During the last week two men have fallen victims to this cowardly and treacherous system of warfare. One of them was a private of the 40th, named James, as it is the only thing which can create any sympathy among the settlers hostile to any future peace, and smorgat the Maori people. One of the victims, who was a sergeant of the 40th, named Shannon, was killed by a party of Maori, who were one of the privates of the 65th after a leave of absence. The right hand nearly closed in as they reached the place on the road by the old artillery stable, and he was killed before he had time to get away. He suddenly fired upon by a dozen men. The first discharge brought down sergeant Shannon, with two wounds, which must have been almost instantly fatal. He was lying on his back, and the other men, from his own piece, succeeded in effecting his escape, taking with him the arms and ammunition of his dead comrade. The other murdered man was killed in the same manner, and the same result followed. He was an older settler, and was accompanied by a boy and another man on horseback. When fired upon, the boy (Mr. Hamlin) seems to have been either killed or wounded, and the other man, who was on horseback appears also to have received a wound and to have escaped more by the flight of his horse than anything else. The boy does not seem to have been shot, but was probably overtaken, and received a frightful blow on the head, which was fatal. The man was made up insensible by the party, which on

The first scout alarm rushed to the spot from the woods, at no great distance, although not in sight of the enemy, and the men were immediately engaged in fighting from their wounds. Mr. Haman, whose body was recovered, was an old man, brother of one of the early church missionaries in this country, and came, I believe, many years ago in the service of the missionaries.

These exploits do not of course in any way affect the progress of the war, and it is matter of great regret that the natives cannot be brought to see how very prejudicial to their own cause such murders as these are, and how they are made to aid the enemy.

From the friends of those who have fallen wherever an opportunity of fighting is thrown in their way, Sergeant Johnson's murder, for instance, will be certain to be made the excuse in a few days at Meremere for the killing of the men of the 40th Regiment, who are expected at his loss.

The first and second regiments of the Waikato force are now filled up, officers and men, to their full strength of ten companies, 100 privates to each company, and the 3rd and 4th regiments are now about 1100 strong. They are gradually drafting towards the front, some of the posts, nearly up to the river, being now held by companies from these really serviceable and on the whole admirably behaved bodies of men. The 1st and 2nd regiments are now about 1200 strong. Two companies of it being already filled up and several more begun. The head-quarters of the 12th are at the front now, so increasing the general's movable force by 250 men, no doubt a welcome addition, as the 12th are a very good body of men, and are well able to move, and have not yet collected in very large force in front of our outposts, but have been very busy for a week past at showing up great defensive works at several points, where there is a possibility of their being in force. The result will doubtless show next week.

There was the long forbearance of the General, which thus encourages them to make a desperate stand that he may deal with them in some degree as he would

We must, I fear, be prepared for no trifling loss in the attack.

Our Parliament meets on Monday next, for probably the most important session that has ever been held in this colony in this part of the world as yet. The question of the future of the colony upon which we are to decide will be the future position of the nation. This is the Imperial Government has given into our own hands, and we shall have to decide it as best we may. The present Finance has gigantic schemes regarding the future of the colony, and the country, based upon the proposal, by which the whole of the colony, I believe, that we should consider all the country of the rebels confiscate, and merely take care that we allot them sufficient land for their use when the war is over. I have no objection to this, but I think that the Government, the other to be bestowed upon the rebels, and the other, and of course those from Australia. The introduction of 20,000 men from Europe on the terms, with the raising of a loan of a million to do it, is a very large sum of money. These men would be placed in places of honor.

in such a way as to support one another perfectly, and to render the country perfectly safe for other settlers who might buy the wonderfully fertile lands which are to be set up to the whole heart of the country at once. With the aid of the Government scheme of roads to traverse the whole northern island from Auckland to Wellington, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, and Wanganui, to be paid for out of the proceeds of the land sales. Such is the outline of the scheme of the present Government, and I think I discover it. As yet, of course, it is quite unknown to the public here, but will no doubt be alluded to in the Speech of the opening of Assembly, as it is the grand scheme of the present Government, and the only one, I scarcely expect they will succumb to any other, however, as they are not able to work well together, the Premier not being willing to exert himself, and the Opposition quarrelling with other members of the Executive. I think I may say that the Premier is almost certain to be Stafford, probably he will be several of the present men, who would work well with him. No great change of policy need be looked for in him. I think I may say that the Government scheme has, I have reason to know, the full approval of the Government, and will be backed at once by all his influence.

The Auckland Provincial Council have passed a resolution to apply £100,000 of the half-million loan to the extension of the Auckland and Drury Railway, a bill for which will be brought into the Assembly when it meets.

[illegible]

The principal tributary of the Lower Waikato, on its own right, or eastern bank, is the Whangamata—a narrow but deep stream, formed by the confluence of two smaller ones, the latter of which enters the main river about four miles above the junction of the Maungatawhiri. On the south of the Whangamata are bold, steeply rising cliffs, covered with dense native vegetation, and a forest of trees with thick woody scrub. On the summit of this high land, and close above the Whangamata, is the "Buckingham," and another redoubt—our men, however, were not allowed to enter either of these, the Morioré stole out who attacked the sentry, and I shot the lance-corporal, a short time since. The Whangamata would be of no importance as a place of defence, but the Whangamata and its rotten surface which bounds it to the southward, and which, together with the rapid downward current of the Waikato River, give to the position of Meremere

At Te Whangamārimo runs into the Waikato at an oblique angle, forming with the main river a triangle, the apex of which is the junction of the streams towards the north, and the base a range of hills, the highest of which is the Maungatawhiri. A trifling exception—a narrow strip of firmer land where the old path led—the whole of the triangle described consists of a swampy surface, too wet and too level to be of any use for agriculture.

The distance of the hill foot from the south from the Waingamārimo, varies from a mile to a mile and a half. It may best be described, perhaps, by stating that the rifle pits along it, and on the scellidry, are about 1000 yds. apart, and that the hills of the Waingamārimo on the high land near the Buckingham Road. On the bank of the Waikato, above the junction, the margin is so swampy that there is no step from a canoe up, for about one-and-a-half mile up the river. It is almost needless for us to state that this landing is simply the best place for a canoe to land, and that the firm hill that rises immediately behind the landing, and on its side several rows of rifle pits and trenches, has the summit of the hill is similarly strengthened.

These works, or most of them, can be distinctly seen from the Waikato, and also from Te Whangamārimo at Maungatawhiri.

It will naturally be asked "Why cannot the Wanganarino, or its branches the Maramarara and the Angaruta, be taken by a higher up?" I answer, "Because the fortified triangle of swamp and hill courses on the left flank." The important consideration in the swampy nature of the surface, which for many miles to the eastward extends from the southern base of the triangle, is that it affords a distance from the northern banks, also, of those streams.

What the nature of the defences are on the south side of the triangle, we have described,—whether or not the men-fish are entrenched on their southern flanks, I do not know.

Patches of kakaheta wood border the river on either side, and from this cover the natives fire upon the Avu when she approaches the position to recede. In the ground here is apparently too wet for rice, and the natives have only been able to erect their defences with the timber at hand; here are planted the old ship's guns.

We have said that the position of Meremere over the head of its strength to the rapid downward current, which runs in a direction opposite to that in which troops must advance, it would be easy for them to be crowded into boats and upon rafts in such a manner as to overwhelm all opposition at Meremere. But the fact is that the Avon tides, which are the only means of ascent to the river, or if they can be propelled up at such a rate as would allow of the certainty of destruction of any troops on board by the enemy's fire from the Avon turrets, which makes it impossible to headway against this tide, would not allow of about thirty men at a time. It is, therefore, with General Cameron's present man on the river, impossible to storm the place by a *coup de main* from the water. We know the place to be impregnable; it is pretty well known to the world. And the day that General Cameron sees fit to advance will be the last, we augur, of the Maori era.

THE FLYING COLUMN.
After the capture of the rifles from the bush-felling party on the great South Road, and the subsequent capture of the pikeman, the platoon of the 40th (Colonel Nixon was given the command of a body of men intended for special service in the district lying between the Great South Road and the sea, and from the coast to the far interior. The force consisted of about sixty men and officers of the C. I. Marine Corps, of the company of Forest Rangers attached to the 40th, and the 40th, 50th, and 70th Regiments, under Captain H. B. Scott, — in all about 240 men. Before this force received its final instructions the Pukekohe attack had been attempted, the natives had been driven to the flying column, the murders at Butts's farm had taken place. The natives, in fact, had possession of the district between the bush farms of Pukekohe and the coast, and the bush farms of Teitua and Waikuku. The settlers' homesteads at Pukekohe and the vicinity had all been plundered — some of them destroyed. The flying column was ordered to the locality (Mr. Scott) was mortally wounded as he mounted his horse to leave his dwelling. After the pursuit, Colonel Nixon's force no another act of destruction.

We set this march, not for any purpose of lauding the acts of this most energetic officer, but with the object of drawing attention to the fact of the probability of the bush being traversed and held by the European soldiers, who have been forced to return from the forest fastidiously.

On the day after the murders at Butt's Farm, Colonel Nixon fixed on a camp close to that homestead, and immediately proceeded, with about 150 men, by night marches, through the forest in the direction of the mountains, and towards the Waikato. The natives, who were in the neighbourhood, were alarmed at the sight of the large force, and were not without some apprehensions. It was thus intercepting their communications from Waikato, retired from the district, leaving only a few persons, who certainly showed no want of individual courage in the manner in which they stole about the

In order to reach the southern, all movements in advance through openings in fern valleys were made by the column at night, the troops moving an hour or two after midnight, or, as occasion might require, at two or three hours before daybreak. In the bush, the column was frequently rather avoided than followed, the column going by compass bearings—usually by fixed marches—sometimes, however, in a zig-zag, consecutively—the troops traversed and retraversed the Pukohu, Cameronston, Tuskaia, Mauku, Bald Hills, and Wauku districts. In order to be assembled in case of emergency, the column was divided for a time in front, rear, and flanking parties, and concentrated upon the point indicated, after a night march through the forest and swamps. The system of scouting, however, seems to be perfect, not a native was ever seen whose footprints appeared recent, nor a native was ever seen who had been numbered, however, that the Maories, whose depredations were thus sought to be repressed, were led by the local natives—those of Tuskaia and Putumahu—who know every track and cross-track in the country.

This column is now in splendid marching order, and ready for any forward enterprise. Sleeping out in September and October weather has not induced the slightest symptom of disease among the men; the column is, in fact, what we have long wished to see realised—a body of armed men ably led, ably guided, composed equally of regulars and civilians, and able to eject the retreating Maories from their cherished cover, the forest.—*Ibid.*

**THE TREACHERY OF THE SO-CALLED
"FRIENDLY" MAOIRIES.**

The *Western Cross* of the 17th says:—It is now some considerable time that we made any reference to the vexed question of the friendly Maories. When we did so it may be remembered that General Cameron had just written the despatch calling attention in flattering terms to the services and good will of the friendly Maories of Te Anau and Waikaikahi. We were not prevailed upon then to say anything of the General's part, from expressing most freely our opinion that the Maories calling themselves "friendly" might easily be made too much of, and too greatly trusted to by the white man. While acknowledging that the General might, and probably was, perfectly right in giving expression to his approbation of the peaceful conduct, we made no secret of our conviction that he would do well not to trust them too implicitly for the future, and we endeavoured to show that the Maories, who they had done the most to help, had never oversteered the bounds of their unselfish native imagination might with perfect consistency have done. They have never, in a word,

expressed needlessly harsh and offensive, when we had
 received nothing but service from the natives referred
 to. Many persons thought, and, as Englishmen, we
 naturally thought that until something was proved
 against these men they should be trusted. We were
 content to await the verdict of time upon our opinions.
 That verdict successive events have, it seems to us,
 definitely pronounced; and in this verdict we can
 only read that our suspicions and fears were right;
 that these who judged in a more trustful and con-
 sidering manner were wrong.

There even now hangs some degree of mystery

about the circumstances attending the murder, for which it was, of Mr. Armitage. The first tale brought by the natives was that the man had been brought to the shore and sought for him, who so palpably false that it was enough to lead to the conclusion that they felt the truth to be either disgraceful or dangerous to them. The twenty-three natives who fell gallantly fighting against over-whelming odds, and the fact that the man was a Christian, and of the white committed to them, turned out very much in favour of the guilty mythical persons; and the impression is left upon all minds from the General to the most uneducated and ignorant natives, that the white men, the Maori-sympathising civilian amongst us, must use every effort to protect the lives of the white men, and the fidelity of these men, and darker suspicions as to their probable treachery in the case of Mr. Armitage's death, and in the loss of the valuable stores committed to their care. In this world it is common to find that the more a man is known, the more he is respected; to the greatest extent to favour their professions. The professions of these friendly Maori have always been excellent; on the first occasion on which treachery was possible we find that results such as should spring

We now learn, on apparently good authority, that the same party of friendly natives which accompanied and did not defend Mr. Armitage, have lately fled their place of residence, and to all appearances openly joined the enemy. It is not probable that the same party of natives will think any other place in the province would not rejoice to hear that such a phenomenon as a friendly Maori did not exist, or was not counterfeited within our lines on the southern frontier. We are therefore inclined to believe that friendly Maories are an accident which when taken from tribes the body of which is at open war with us. We now say that friendly Maories of the Waikato tribes are more than a curiosity;—they are to all intents and purposes, so far as the complete conquest of the country is concerned, to be weeded out and more contemptible than the Maories of the Waikato, as things at present stand; and we venture to say that not one Maori out of a thousand professes friendliness for any other tribe, except in the hope of treachery or inability to fight on his people's side.

At this moment we know that there is a small, a

They are a small population of Maories professing friendly relations with Waikato. These men are, with scarcely an exception, chiefs and informers who would be of no value but a badly used and a bad race; the rebels, they wisely remain and accept of our rations of flour and tobacco. The question arises is this all they do? We think not. We imagine, it is not so simple as that. They have a lingering regard for the Government, and they are not so ready to have disappeared from Waikato, although not in all cases from the district. It may be said, "yes, but we learn from the great deal from these men of the movements of the rebels." We are fully aware of this, and it is in the nature of a strength of our position that we are prisoners of our country. How are they able to give us information? When do they hold communication with their rebel friends? These are questions which we do not let our Government officer can answer; but they are questions which we are bound to ask, and we do, and but our answer can possibly be given; they are in constant and secret communication with the rebels. We are willing to admit that even such a state of

values as this may be, from motives of policy, even the most unscrupulous have gained in so doing, and it is a valuable character as to make it their duty to have it. In the present case it is not so. Scraps of information have been occasionally received, all relating to something that a general warning was given that large bodies of natives were in the neighbourhood of the forest, and that it was our friends communicated it; but hints were given that we should avoid the forest because the enemy was in force, which had a suspicious coincidence with the time when retters' horses were being taken, and that the enemy were about to attack the camp was in contemplation. These have been the services we have gained in return for our forbearance and our rations; what have our enemies gained from the ties of blood and sympathy? We have known of the presence of the enemy, and we have known of the presence of the enemy after they have taken their departure;—did the enemy know of the chance of success to his ambush, or any of the threatened scouring of the forest in his neighbourhood?

TARANAKI.
The *Taranaki Herald* of the 10th ultimo says:—
We hear from the Poutoko Redoubt that on Saturday last, the day a large flight of Tapuiwae-wae (Gillies' Starling), a long line of natives, of whom 350 are said to have been killed, were seen to be flying over the hills. They had been to the battle field evidently collecting their dead and wounded, as they were seen to have with them thirteenth letters, or stretchers, and four carts loaded with blankets—others might have been seen, but they were not seen to be carrying any of them from view. They went by the open road by Oakey and not across the shorter but rougher road by Hume, which seems to point to the same fact, viz., that they had something with them that wanted careful carrying. It was thought they might be in the bush, and accordingly on Wednesday afternoon, before the night the Bush Rangers went up to explore Barton's hill; but no traces were seen, nor have any fires been seen except at Kaitake since Monday. The main

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by that Ensign Port to the grave. We are happy to hear that the other gallant soldiers who were dangerously and severely wounded are progressing favourably.

On Wednesday, fifty men of the volunteer militia, under Captain J. G. Corbett and Ensign J. Kelly, marched to the beach at Pukekohe, and, after a short march, returned to seaward of the abandoned native village, at Pukekohe, and which overlooks the Tapuic and Uskura blocks.

The enemy north of Bell Block have been engaged twice, but the weather this week in burning off the fern on and in the vicinity of Seniry Hill, also off the flat in front of Kaipokopoko.

Writing on the 10th from New Plymouth, the special correspondent of the *New Zealandian* says:—

At the beginning of the Poutouke the enemy were engaged in burning fern to the north of the Bell Block, and the smoke has been seen. There is a rumour here of the Matawai natives attacking the Poutouke, but conditionally, but it is not on any good authority. In all our successful encounters with the enemy we have

...the same cause or the other, to ...
...the battle ...
...the heavy loss, and in both cases they are allowed ...
...shattered forces; at this time they very ...
...overlaid. Their only loss will be the natives with ...
...It is to be hoped that, as the fine weather ...
...the murdering tribes of ...
...well their fat cattle to the pakhsa than have them ...
...feed the troops.

If there is any settlement formed on the ...
...the heart of the Ngaitirani country ...
...the men could retaliate by helping themselves ...
...bullocks, pigs, and potatoes, I think it would have ...
...Maori to his sense, and ...
...to him to obtain blankets, &c. for those ...
...the country occupied in this manner ...

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

| The amount of Customs duties paid to-day are as follows:— | | THURSDAY EVENING. |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| Brandy | ... | £10 11 0 |
| Gin | ... | 79 9 1 |
| Liqueurs, cordons, or strong waters | ... | 10 10 0 |
| Whisky | ... | 12 10 0 |
| Rum | ... | 536 11 0 |
| Wine | ... | 2 10 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in cask) | ... | 10 8 4 |
| Do. (in bottle) | ... | 172 1 0 |
| Tobacco and snuff | ... | 299 6 0 |
| Tea | ... | 106 16 6 |
| Sugar, unrefined | ... | 10 15 0 |
| Do. refined | ... | 38 1 2 |
| Flour | ... | 33 15 6 |
| Dut | ... | 1 15 0 |
| Total | ... | £150 4 2 |

The majority of the banks are drawing at 60 days upon London at a per cent. premium, and buying at a discount.

Meers, Mort and Co. held to-day the weekly produce sale. The wool market continues dull, and buyers are still indisposed to purchase at reduced rates. The quantity of the new clip to hand is as yet very small, and until sales are made without reserve the quotations ruling cannot be relied on. At present the few lots that are sold are so insignificant as to afford no real test of the state of the market, but the prices that are obtainable for the season's clip. Of 124 bales catalogued, only 24 bales, principally wool in the grease, were sold. Prices ranged as follows:—handwashed, to 20 11/14d.; scoured, 22d. to 23d.; fleece, 18 1/2d.

SHEEPSKINS.—The supply was above the average, but all offered—about 500—found a ready sale at from 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

TALLOW.—The market is a little firmer, buyers being more disposed to operate at the decline in prices noticed last week. 42 casks of tallow were sold at from 27s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt.; mutton, 34s. 6d. per cwt.

HIDES are very dull of sale, and to effect sales of any quantities lower prices must be submitted to. The highest prices obtained for heavy hides was 12s. 6d. each. Of 1073 hides slaughtered only about 220 were sold, at prices ranging from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. each; calfskins, 1s. 3d. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held today, out of 81 bales of wool catalogued only 40 bales were sold. Grease, 78¢ per lb. in fleece or grease, 11½¢ per lb. Mixed, and full sorts, 93¢ to 61¢ per lb. A lot of sheepskins brought 61¢ per lb. 63 casks of tallow were sold at prices ranging from 28¢ to 30¢ per cwt. About 368 hides were disposed of as follows: 10 to 11¢ each.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold yesterday, at the Victoria Yards, a herd of cattle consisting of a bull, 10 cows and 2 calves. The attendance at the trade was large, and prices ranged from \$2 to \$12 per head all round.

—MR. VYLLAR.

The clearance of gold during the week have amounted to 96,955 ounces, making the total shipments to date since the commencement of the year amount to 1,569,635 ounces, of which 1,483 ounces were the produce of Victoria, and the remainder transhipments from the other colonies. The total quantity of gold cleared for export of the previous year amounted to 1,731,261 ounces, of which 1,660,000 ounces were the produce of the Victorian gold-fields, and 71,261 ounces were the produce of the other colonies. The large values in gold and specie despatched by the mail service, and the consequent depression of the market in any way, the supply of gold is steadily coming in, and the market is now, however, from the competition existing among the banks, not so well supplied as it was some time back. It is not, however, difficult to find any other cause for the fact that gold is at a premium. The exchange for sixty days on England quoted generally by the banks is 10s. 10d. per £100, which is a premium of

The bank rates of exchange on England are as follow:—For thirty days' and 1 per cent. premium for thirty days. The charges by the Femenial and Oriental Company for the transmission of gold and bullion from Melbourne to the Bank of England amount to 1 1/2 per cent, including insurance.

Brokers, as usual on Saturdays has been quiet, and no sales of any importance have taken place. There has been a considerable amount of unfavourable news on the country trade. There has been a considerable fall in American cotton sales, the whole stock having been purchased by one firm, and are now held for sale.

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ready sale at well-sustained prices, but fresh fruits are scarce in the market. Freshly imported apples, oranges and lemons, and native pineapples, guavas, mangoes, papayas, etc., are plentiful. Rice has been in rather more demand recently, and the price has advanced. The quantity and quality of domestic produce is good. The stockholders are, very generally, firm, and appear to prefer keeping their money in the market rather than investing it in themselves. Spirits have been dull of sale all through the week, and for some sales only reduced offered prices, and quantities. The market for hides is not so good as it was some time back, although without any want to force the market the prices are still maintained. There is no probability of a price advance at reduced prices. Sugar has been in a very quiet market during the week, but the market has been rather active during the week by auction have found ready sale at 60¢, Mauritania ration to low brown at 63¢ to 64¢, medium brown at 65¢ to 66¢, and white at 67¢ to 68¢. Coffee, at 13¢ to 15¢ per ton, duty paid. Grey crystals, for breaking, 51¢ to 52¢, and large sales of prime prisms crystallized at fully sustained prices. The market for hides is not so good as it was some time back, although without any want to force the market the prices are still maintained. There is no probability of a price advance at reduced prices. Sugar has been in a very quiet market during the week, but the market has been rather active during the week by auction have found ready sale at 60¢, Mauritania ration to low brown at 63¢ to 64¢, medium brown at 65¢ to 66¢, and white at 67¢ to 68¢. Coffee, at 13¢ to 15¢ per ton, duty paid. Grey crystals, for breaking, 51¢ to 52¢, and large sales of prime prisms crystallized at fully sustained prices. The market for hides is not so good as it was some time back, although without any want to force the market the prices are still maintained. There is no probability of a price advance at reduced prices. Sugar has been in a very quiet market during the week, but the market has been rather active during the week by auction have found ready sale at 60¢, Mauritania ration to low brown at 63¢ to 64¢, medium brown at 65¢ to 66¢, and white at 67¢ to 68¢. Coffee, at 13¢ to 15¢ per ton, duty paid. Grey crystals, for breaking, 51¢ to 52¢, and large sales of prime prisms crystallized at fully sustained prices.

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